GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
PLANNING
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1499
ANSWERED ON:29.10.2008
ASSESSMENT OF AVAILABILITY BASIC AMENITIES
Sai Shri Nand Kumar;Yadav Shri Ram Kripal

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government made assessment of per-capita demand and availability of basic amenities viz. food, water, electricity, housing, road etc. and fixed targets during the Tenth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and extent to which the Government has been able to achieve such targets;

(c) the details of targets fixed by the Government for the Eleventh Five Year Plan for such amenities; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve these targets?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS(SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY)

(a) & (b) : There is no uniform method of assessing the demand of the basic amenities viz. food, water, electricity, housing, road, etc. In some cases it is done on per capita basis, while in others it is done on aggregate basis. The targets are also fixed accordingly. On the basis of normative requirements of food grains, the demand for food grains by the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan works out to 221.4 million tonnes. The Working Group on 'Crop Husbandry, Demand and Supply Projections and Agricultural Inputs for the Tenth Plan' on the basis of behaviouristic approach estimated the demand of food grains as 236 million tonnes at the end of the Tenth Five Year Plan (2006-07). In per capita terms, the foodgrain requirement works out to 195 Kgs.and 208 Kgs. respectively. The per capita availability of food grains in each of the five years of Tenth Plan is given in Table 1.

Table 1 : Per Capita Availability of Food grains During Tenth Plan

Year	Per Capita Availability (Kgs per capita/ year)
2002	180.4
2003	159.7
2004	168.9
2005	154.2
2006	162.3

The per capita norm for provision of water supply in the rural areas is 40 litres per day. In the urban areas, the Tenth Plan targeted to achieve coverage of 100% population with water supply.As per the Report of the Working Group on "Urban Development, Urban Water Supply and Sanitation and Urban Environment for Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012)", about 91% of the urban population got access to water supply by 31.3.2004.The per capita requirement and availability of electricity in each of the five years of Tenth Plan is given in Table 2.

Table 2 : Per Capita Requirement and Availability of Electricity During Tenth Plan

Year	Per Capita Requirement (Kwh)	Per Capita Availability (Kwh)

2002-03	517.5	471.9
2003-04	521.4	484.3
2004-05	542.6	502.9
2005-06	570.5	522.8
2006-07	614.4	555.6

The shortage of housing at the beginning of Tenth Five Year Plan was estimated to be 8 million dwelling units and 8.89 million dwelling units respectively in the rural and urban areas. The Tenth Five Year Plan, aimed at according major thrust to the housing programme to meet the goal of 'Shelter for All' by 2012. The Working Group on Rural Housing for Eleventh Five Year Plan, noted the rural housing shortage as 14.833 million houses in 2005. The target for road construction is not made on per capita basis.

(c) : The sectoral targets for some of the amenities for the Eleventh Plan are :

(i) As per the Report of the Steering Committee on Agriculture and Allied Sectors for formulation of the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12), the total demand for food grains is projected to be around 251 million tonnes at the end of Eleventh Plan by National Centre for Agricultural Economics and Policy Research(NCAP) and 245 million tonnes by the Working Group of the Planning Commission.

(ii) In Electricity, the Eleventh Plan aims at additional generation capacity of 78577 MW.

(iii) Regarding Roads (National Highways), high priority is accorded to expeditious completion of the balance works under National Highway Development Programme (NHDP) Phases I and II and first phase of Phase III.

(iii) In housing, the Eleventh Plan aims at constructing 150 lakh houses in the rural areas under Indira Aawas Yojana. For urban housing,the total housing requirement including backlog and additional requirement is estimated at 26.53 million dwelling units.

(iv) In case of drinking water, the Eleventh Plan aims to provide clean drinking water for all by 2009 and ensure that there are no slip backs by the end of the Eleventh Plan.

(d) : The Eleventh Five Year Plan has set the growth target for the economy at 9% per year for the Plan period (2007-12) and aims at putting the economy on a sustainable growth trajectory with a growth of approximately 10% by the end of its period. Specifically, for various amenities, viz. for food, the Eleventh Plan envisages bringing technology to the farmers, improving efficiency of investments, increasing systems support and rationalizing subsidies, fostering inclusiveness through a group approach by which poor get better access to land, credit and skills to enhance agricultural productivity. In the area of rural water supply, the aim is to providing potable water to all uncovered habitations and address slipped back and water quality affected habitations. The Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP) has been formulated for this purpose. ARWSP is currently being implemented through the Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM). Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been launched to bring about improvement in urban infrastructure and governance and basic services to the urban poor. The JNNURM is designed to support water supply programme in the urban areas, and is the main vehicle for raising the level of infrastructure and utilities in the cities. Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana aims at electrifying all villages and habitations and providing access to electricity to all households. Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) provides assistance for construction of dwelling units and upgradation of existing unserviceable kutcha houses for the rural families living below the poverty line. The Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), aims to provide connectivity to unconnected rural habitations. In order to achieve the targets several schemes have been proposed in the Eleventh Plan that include [(along with the projected gross budgetary support at 2006-07 prices during the Eleventh Plan in brackets)]; Rastriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (Rs. 22104 crore), National Food Security Mission (Rs. 4317 crore), National Horticulture Mission (Rs. 7788 crore), Rural Drinking Water (Rs. 34916 crore),Integrated Watershed Development Programme (Rs. 15359 crore), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (Rs. 38240 crore), Rural Housing (Rs. 23768 crore), National Highway Authority of India (Rs. 36238 crore), etc. The investment in infrastructure defined to include electricity, roads, irrigation, watershed development, water supply, etc. is proposed to be raised to 9.3 percent of GDP by 2011-02 as against 5.4% in 2006-07.